making a clear dank over them. At I P. M. her Majesty's abip Terrible parted all her anchors, and the cry rese to every tongue, "the Terrible will be on store;" but gradually the robe ship faced round to the wind, and passed majestically out through the fleet. The wind, perhaps, was at its utmost neight about 1e 30; but the wind, alter successive squals, accompanied by sheet and hall, parsed to W.3 WandW, from woich and of our anchorses on the Crimean crass afford any shelter, and an awful rolling seather set in, during which the Bogrish transports St, Ecoaky, and 57, Tyrone a Mattesebrig and four more small Franch transports, went on above Men-shie hordes of C. saacks and cavalry bovered round the wrecks, and, as each of the smaller vessels were thrown up, were seen occupied in examining what the chances of the sea and war ned sent them. We could see the Fretch satiors led off to a ards Sebastopol with herseness before and after them. Our transports from the shore; and the Cassacks rone beckwards and forwards, regarding thom as a hungry fox did some grapes in the days of Abou. Darkness fell that evening on anxious hearts, and lew eyes found have closed that night amid-the rooming of the pittiless and urshated storm. Soon after avidoigh the force was broken, and men thank ed-God, for neither homp nor tron could have stood such a strain much longer. But the sea contained as heavy as ever during the darkness, which was only broken by the lurid flash of the causes over Sebastopol, showing that the war of the elements had been powerless to suspend that of man. We looked round in the grey dawn, the wind heading and mouning as if in regret for the evil thad done; and aw that to the disaster of the previous day had been added that of another transport. No. 88, Lord Ragian, and that the Egyptian line of the time of the surfice of the morning the transports on shore made signals of distress to the admend, who ordered the Fury to weigh; she, however, signalled that how the surfices in the same of the surfices had been co

(she had previously landed the troops), another transport with a large quantity of Minié ammunition, another with hay for the troops—eight vessels tost; Retribution, Negro, Vesuvius severely damaged, and, worst of all, 300 lives lost, are the naked details of this terrible story. God grant it may have been exaggerated.

As to a winter at Baltschie, it is a horror few care to contemplate. Dirty Greeks, shalky cliffs, obscure shambles, conrades dead of cholers, whose graves line the shore, and the unwholesome Varua in the distance, are the pleasures the thought of Baltschik gives to all. It is to be hope d that a large portion of the steam fleet will be sent out forthwith with fresh stores and fresh men.

A Russian line of fattle ship having drifted from her morrings to the entrance of the harbor of Schartopel has been sunk these beside the others.

Trade in France.

The commercial position of Paris is unchanged. The manufacturers have rearily completed their stocks, and are not apprehensive of being surprised by too great a number of demands coming at the same moment on the approach of the new year. Very few orders are now received from the United States, and the commercial accounts from New York of the 13th urs. are anything but reasoning. A few Parisian and Lyons houses have forwarded of late large consignments of goods to Germany, particularly to Prussian firms trading with Rossis. The cold be ginning to be rigorously felt, the communication by sledges will become very active by land between Memel and St. Petersburg. The government, by prohibiting the export of corn until the 31st or July, 1855, was auxiliars to check the rise in the price of grain. The decree, however, has not yet produces the desired effect. The rates, it is true, are less buoyant in Paris than in the preceding the price of grain. The decree, however, has not yet produced the desired effect. The raies, it is true, are less buoyant in Paris than in the preceding week, but in the departments they continus firm. The sale of cattle has been very active at all the markets, particularly those of Beaux and Poissy. Frices have not increased, but they maintain themselves owing to the disinclination of the graziers to above their pretensions.

Prices have not increased, but they maintain themselves owing to the disicilization of the graziers to abare their pretensions.

Spain.

Our ac sunts from Madrid are of the 26st alt.

The democratic party was twice defeated in the day before in the Cortes:—First, has the question of the secret ballot, and second, on the formatics to be observed by Congress in it a beterourse with the Corown. The democratic demanded that the deputies should not be obliged to wear a costume which they presented themselves before the Queen. According to them it would be prijudging the monarchical and dynastic question to introduce such a clause into the regulations, since it would be empending the existence of a throne. M. Olozoga energetically combates that dootsine, and the Assembly processimed its monarchial spain by a rote of 163 to 43. This was not yet a definitive battle, but it was prebable that the struggle would scon recommence on some other article of the regulations. On that day the union be ween the Espainerism, or pure Progressias, and the Republican Democrate was discolved. M. Olozoga, who was believed to lean towards the latter, completely repudiated the alliance.

It was keeped that the Assembly would constitute itself on the following day. As respected the organization of the new Cabines, it was believed that O'Donnell would not enter it until Espainer should formally explain his views. Should it be reconstructed on the basis of the present Administration it is probable that Messra. Allende Salazar, Alonso, and Pachece, will not form part of it. The latter will proceed to Rome as Minister-Pienipotentiary.

A very strange petition was to be read on that day to the Cortes. A lady, who protested against the election of a deputy, demanded to be allowed to address the Assembly.

According to the Espano, the proposition in favor of monarchy and of the dynasty of Isabelia would not exclusively be signed by one of the monarchical fractions of the Cover.

Olozoga, Infante, the Marquis del Duero, Otea, and other deputies re

sompletely waterlogged as to prevent the crews from setaining provisions, nor have I heard of any loss of life.

A first glance at Eupatoria after the storm, showed that it had suffered even more toan the Katena. Thue, the Bellerophon and Leander rode it out, but the tetal wreck of an Egyptian line-of-battle ship, and near the beach the trucolor floating mourarfully over the Bearl Quatre, strong and erect as ever, but we fear never again to carry the flag of France to victory, as well as the stranded transports in front and to the southward of the town, fold a dreary story. In front lie the stranded transports in front should be such and to the southward of the town, fold a dreary story. In front lie the stranded remains of five Franch merchant weens in just beyond it, along the sandy inthus, between the sea and Lake Sasik, lie what three days ago were strong and well found ships, in the follewing order, commerciangly from the town. No. 35, Giendalough; a small Franch steamer, and the two lives in the evening, she went an above without any damage, and, no doubt, might have been recovered in better times. The Egyptian is a perfect wrect; the table stranded during the day. Heart Quatre, and, no doubt, might have been recovered in better times. The Egyptian is a perfect wrect; the also stranded during the night. The Sea Nymph foundered during a heavy aquall in the day. Besides this, we have heard of but two lives lost in all. The enemy took advantage of the gale was a second of the substance during the night. The Sea Nymph foundered during a heavy acquall in the day. Besides this, we have heard of but two lives lost in all. The enemy took advantage of the gale by advancing on Eupatoria with about 6,000 eavely and twelve field pieces, they were, however, warmly received with such a heavy fire, both of gues and rockets, that they retired with a loss of about a hundred by a retired to the substance of the substance o

Markets.

London Monky Markets. Tuesday evening, Dec. 5.—
The quetation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½d, per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.14½; and, the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.07½, it follows that gold is about 0.28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

the raises, with all asked content was contained to the comparing the transport with a large quantity of Mink amunitation, another with lay for the troops—early treesing was content with lay for the troops—early treesing was continued to the contractors of the

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

BY THE HOUSE PRINTING THE GRAPS, No. 21 WALL STREET.
HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23, 1854.
The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday the 5th instant, arrived here at an early hour

fore five o'clock on Saturday, with cold weather and a clear northwest wind. She will be due at Boston at an

the screw steamship Sarah Sands sailed from Liver-pool on the 5th instant, for Portland.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York on the 25th ultime, arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M. on Wed-

resday, the 6th instant.

The Arabia, having taken in shot and ammunition at Kingstown, would proceed to Marseilles to embark French troops for the Crimea.

There is but little news of interest from the seat of

var, but negotiations are becoming most complicated and critical.

On the 2d of December, a treaty of alliance was signed

at Vierna, between Austria, France and England. The

Firstly, that Austria regards the violation of the Purk ish territory as a war against herself.

Secondly, that Austria will augment her force in the

Principalities, so as to exable the Turks to resume offensive operations.

Thirdly, that, on the demand of France and England,

20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea.
Fourthly, France and England guarantee that the ter ritorial possession of Austria shall, under all circum

stances, remain undiminished.

Fifthly, "at present, is secret."

Sixthly, Prussia shall be invited to join the alliance. Severthly, the treaty to come into operation on the part of Austria, should Russia not come to terms before

d January.

There is also published a letter from Count Nesselrode setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace, namely:—
First, a joint guarantee by the five Powers of the pr

First, a joint guarantee by the new rowers of the pre-tection of the whole Christian population in Turkey. Secondly, a joint protectorate of the five Powers over the Principalities subject to existing Russian treaties. Thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent of the Sultan will likewise do so. Fourthly, the tree navigation of the Danube.

Tre speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers is rise published. The King says that the army shall be cade ready for war, but be refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meantime, the Berlin papers publish a despatch from the Baron von Montuef-fel, Nov. 15, to the Ambassador at Vienna, expressing the determination of the Prussian government not to demand from Russia any concession beyond the four points. It is indeed stated, but should be received with caution, that at a council held on the sixth the King of Prussia determined to unite in the treaty, with a view bring the war to a close.

The deliberations of the Germanic Diet Committee are

most important. The actual position of affairs seems to be that Prussia insists on a declaration in favor of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality, while, on the contrary, Austria insists that the following point shall be

sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troops. Most of the Germanic States are with baste putting their armies on a war footing. The present opportunity for peace is probably the last, and if this be rejected, we may be prepared to see next spring military operations on as large a scale as they were during the great wars of the French empire.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. There has been some fighting, but none of importance. The garrison continues to make sorties. During the night of November 14th, in a hurricane of wind and rain, the Russian of the second seco sinns made a sortle from the city on the French camp, but were repulsed.
On the 16th of November several mer and horses died

in the camp from cold and exhaustion. The Russians quiet. nov. 16.—Fire very slack. A few redoubts were com

Nov. 10.—Ite very since. A few reductive were com-pleted by the British, overlooking the Inkermann road. Some reinforcements reached the French. Nov. 17.—Men and officers are constructing for the winter. An order has been issued by Lord Raglan that no officer shall leave the camp unless sich or wounded.

Eain is coming down in 'torrents.

"Nov. 18.—Weather more temperate. Russians in the valley observed to have received reinforcements—aug-

posed 20.000—under General Liprandi.

Nov. 19.—The French made a reconneissance in force, and found the Russians busied in repairing their artillery, damaged in the previous battle.

Nov. 20.—The 97th British regiment landed from the

very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from the French and British lines.

Nov. 21 to 24 .- Bombardment continued; weak on the part of the allies. Their fire did little damage, and that little was constantly repaired. The allies mainly occupied in strengthening their position against attack, and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which has not yet been opened. Menschikoff reports that the Engish had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dockyard, but were repulsed with loss. Further

reinforcements reached the allies.

Nov.25.—The Russians made a sortie, but were repuise by the English, who, in pursuing, took and retained nine guns, which the Russians forgot to spixe, Another ac-

count says two seven gun redoubts.

On the 26th, part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but retired with the loss of 230. The French lost 75. The defensive works of the English, between the right of their line of attack and Balaklava, were nearly completed. Nov. 28.—The following despatch of this date is from Gen. Canrobert: 'The rain has ceased, and the weather is improving. Our works will now exhibit fresh activity Our reinforcements continue to arrive. The enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by repeated entrenchments. It is stated that soveral hundred Russian wagons, laden with provisions and smmunition, were overtaken by a snow storm, and lest,

topol for fourteen weeks. Vienna, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1854. Advices from Sebastopol of the 27th November have been received here. The siege was severely continued. Reinforcements to the number of 9,000 men had reached

The Duke of Cambridge was expected at Constant nople.

Admiral Hamelin has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, and has returned to France.

The Daughe.

A despatch from Bucharest of the 6th says that 40,00 Turks and one bundred guns will be embarked at Balt schik and Varna the week after for the Crimes One regiment remains at Bucharest. Danisk Bey re-places Musen Pasha as commandant. Musea superin-tends the embarkation. Omer Pasha will leave in a few days. This is considered doubtful.

A Greek conspiracy had been discovered in Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Three more ships are ordered home, and about the 10th inst, the remainder will leave. Admiral Napier has ob tained leave to return direct. Russian Guards and Grenadiers are advancing into

General Sievers, is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula. Two additional baffalions are added to the regiments of the inland army. Sixty battallons charp-shooters, &c. &c., are being enrolled from the peasantsy. The state of siege at St. Petersburg is sun

ATHEMS, Dec. 1, 1854.

The remainder of the French troops have been ordered To the Crimes:

No journals appear at Athens from a want of printer. Five hundred French troops have gone to Buchare and Ibralle.

Colonels fileu and Mirecourt have gone to inspec Isaktcha and Toultscha.

Inaktcha and Toulischa.

Great Britain.

The intended augmentation of the army to be submitted to farliament is forty-three battallons of the line. Chapfartillery, and one of rifes, making a total of \$6,000 men. The accounts of the large Russian arch sing gathered on the Austrian frontier had the offect of depressing the English funds, it being considered as an individual that the Car will not succeed except upon terms, which, if granted, would cause the resignation of

Edward Oliver's ships were put up for sale at Liverpool on the 7th. Seventy-four were offered, and twenty-two were sold, realizing the sum of £103,060. Only three were bought for cash, the remainder were taken by billhelders. The others will be sold by private

treaty.

The ship Ariel, sailing under Danish colors, from Mira michi, with deals, has been seized as Russian.

M. Troplong is appointed President of the Senate M. Besnard, Drouyn d'Lhuys, Marshal d'Hilliers, and Gen. d'Angely, Vice Presidents. Numerous other Fena torial and legislative appointments are made.

Commercial letters say that Austria has entered into the treaty with the Western Powers unwillingly, but preferred it to breaking entirely with them. It is de-

nied that the treaty centains any secret provisions. The Danish Ministry has resigned. A new Cabinet

has not yet been formed.

The Washington conveys the news that the Corter have decided to maintain the present dynasty on the throne. On a trivial point respecting the other duties, all the ministers resigned; but a vote of confidence in them having been carried by one hundred majority, they

resumed office. M. Madoz is elected President of the Cortes. Mr. Soule has arrived at Madrid.

An important conversation took place in the Sardinia Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that some regiments of French cavalry will pass through Piedmont, that the sympathies of Sardinia are with the Western Powers, but not to the extent of an immediate alliance. The Conference of Prelates, at Rome, adjourned on the Pd, having decided almost unanimously on the subject under discussion. M. Ferrari : appeinted Minister of Finance of the Roman States.

Greece. Pelitical and commercial relations are now definitely esumed between Turkey and Greece. Mr. Condowriotes is appointed ambassador to Constantinople. The Cham

resumed between Turkey and Greece. Mr. Condowriotes is appointed ambassador to Constantinople. The Chamber meets on the 16th of December.

Markets.

10NDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report money in fair demand, without change in rates. Consols closed on Friday at 33½, to 33½, there is no fixed value for silver dollars. Bar silver is worth 5s. 1½d.; doublooms, 74s. 6d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d. a. 76s. 3½d. The button in the bank has increased for the week about £260,000.

Messrs. Bell report a good and steady demand for American securities, and federal stocks are scarce. The prices of all United States securities are well maintained. Natic stocks are plentiful, and transactions in some cases have taken place at reduced rates. There has been considerable inquiry for Eris 3d mortgage, and also for Pennsylvania Central and for Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stocks.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular says:—"There has been very little change in cotton since the departure of the last steamer. The news of the treaty with Austria caused, in the early part of the week, decidedly more steadness amongst holders, but this has passed away, and the market closes quietly at one-eighth decline on tair qualifies, and at last week's quotations for other descriptions. The week's sales were 42,600 bales, including 3,000 for export, and 1,500 on speculation. We quote fair Orleans 5½d., middling 5½d., middling 5½d., fair to plands 5½d., middling 5½d., fair wholle 5½d., middling 50,000 bales, including 362,000 American.

LIVERPOOL REKARDSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report the market quiet, with a fair consumptive demand at last week's prices for four and Indian core, and at ld. decline on wheat. White wheat is quoted at 11s. 7d. a 12s. 7d., red 10s. 7d. a 11s. 7d.; Western canal flour, 41s. 6d. a 42s. 6d.; Philindelphia and Baltimore 45s. a 43s. 6d.; Ohio 44s. a 45s., white and yellow corn 43s. 6d. a 44s., mired 43s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKETS.

Messrs. Beniston & Go. i

Nov. 20.—The 97th British regiment landed from the Orenoco steamer. The Queen of the South arrived, with various drafts of British troops. The French landed considerable reinforcements at Kameisch Bay. Firing and pork is wanted. Bacon is in active demand. Lard full, at 53s. 6d. a 54s. at retail.

PREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.
has been but little change in rates, and the
is quoted "quiet." There are but, few steerage

## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Washington Correspon

Washington, Dec. 23, 1844.

A New Phase in Legislation—Building Lighthouses for Great Britain—Adjournment till after the Holidays-Supreme Court—Mr. Pettigrew of South Carolina-Mr. Pettigrew Mrs. Pierce in Court-Treasury Operations, dc.

A joint resolution was passed by the House of Repre sentatives yesterday, by a large gote, directing the Pre-sident of the United States to open a correspondence with the British government relative to the erection of a first class lighthouse on Cape Race, New Foundland, and authorizing him to pay out of the treasury of the United States such a proportion of the cost of the 1 ght house as to him might seem just and proper. The friend of the resolution sought a justification for this singular proposition in the fact that such a lighthouse greatly needed for the protection of American shipping and the rives or American citizens. This is all well enough, and if such appropriations were stopped here there would not have been a dissenting voice, although it was an appropriation of money to erect a lighthouse on foreign seil, and for a foreign nation, which boasts of being the wealthlest and most powerful of all the nations of the earth. But the precedent once estab-lished, who can tell to what it will lead? What cape, or ished, who can tell to what it will lead? What cape, or what island, or what coast, whether in Africa, India or China, which chances to be the scene of a shipwreck, will not claim the benefit of this precedent in American legislation? And why should it not be granted to them as well as to Cape Race? I then pronounce the out resolution emphatically a new plase in our legislation, by which we are to creed—but have no ownership in—lighthouses in all parts of the world. This is certainly a considerable stride for even this very progressing ease.

ownership in—lighthouses in all parts of the world. This is certainly a considerable strike for even this very progressive eye.

The two houses of Congress have adjourned over till Saturnay—and then again over till Tuesday, when they will assemble to adjourn again till Saturnay—and then again over till Tuesday following. During the meantime I apprehend there will be many misspent hours, and not a few headaches on hand, by the honorable M. Ca.

The Supreme Court room was crowded yesterday, to hear Mr. I ettigrew, of South Carolina. Among the addience, and seated just in the rear of the judges, I noticed Mr. Pierce, the wife of the President, and by her side, playing the agreeable, was Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. Many members of the two houses of Congress were also in attendance, to hear the great Palmetto Jawyser—and ably did he sustain his high reputation, although considerably embarassed by his position. His argument was profoundly logical, but at the same time handsomely ornsmented with classical quotations and chaste oratorical figures. The case before the court was one involving a large estate, and turning upon a single point of law. The testator devised that upon the double helf and the benefit of such charitable institutions in the States of Pennsylvania and South Carolina as would in his opinion be the most beneficial to markind. The widow survived all three of the executors, and the heirs at law claim the estate for the reason that there is no one living who can execute the power of poliuting one the charitable institutions which are to take under the will. This position was maintained by Mr. Pettigen for the heirs, while the opposite party place their claims upon the grindple of law, that a reast will not fail for want of a trustee, as the courts will not fail for want of a trustee, as the courts will appoint one.

one.

Alveiy business is now going on in the Treasury inredeeming the United States stocks. During the present
week the amount of \$5,195,500 has been redeemed in
specie. This enermous amount of specie, if thrown
into circulation, must materially rehere the present
tightness in the money market and make times easier.
In addition to this redemption of stock there were
treasury warrants issued for other purposes during the
week, amounting to \$1,022,550.

Increase of the Army. The following bill is now in the hands of the Commit-

Congress assembled. That there chall be added to the away four generate of industry and two regiments of cavality, organized as in the existing teres, with such medification as provided in this act. The of these regiments and two companies companies, or the companies of the companies, the companies of th

ment by the President or such officer as he may empower to make such assignments. An officer of the pay or medical Cepartment cannot exercise command except in his own department.

Sec. 11. And be it further emoted, That the officers and men nuthorized by this act shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States. They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops, and with the same conditions and limitations.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of officers shall be as follows:—A major general, \$205; a brigadler general, \$165; a colonel, \$135; a lieutenant colonel, \$115; a major, \$305; a captain of cavality, \$85; a sectond lieutenant of cavality, \$45; a first lieutenant of cavality, \$65; a first lieutenant of cavality, \$65; a sectond lieutenant of cavality, \$55; a sectond lieutenant of artillery and infantry, \$47; a cadet, \$53; and the surgeon general and paymaster general shall have the pay and allowances of a colonel: provided that officers absent from duty for a longer period than thirty days, except by reason of wounds received in action, shall receive only their pay and service rations, and no other allowances.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of the army shall be incapable of performing the duties of his office, and shall voluntarily apply to be retired from active service, or on being ordered to perform the duties appropriate to his commissione, shall report bimself unable to comply with said orders, or whenever in the judgment of the President of the United States at his discretion, shall direct the Secretary of War to refer the case of such officer to an Army Board, to be composed of not more than thirty dendering the duties of his office, the Board shall determine upon the case referred to

shall have the pay of his highest rank, by brevet of otherwise.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, that whenever the President shall deem it advisable to cause an officer who has been withdrawn from active service, and retired from the line of promotion, as herein provided, to be placed on any daily not incompatible with his condition such efficer shall for the time he may be so employed be entitled to all the pay and allowances of the grade with which he was retired from service.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that during any year after the passage of this act officers may be placed on the retired list, after which time no more officers shall be placed on the retired list without further authority of law.

EXECUTION IN KENTUCKY.—John Hastings was hong in Faris, Ky., on the 15th instant, for the murner of a young man named Williams. An eye witness says—The deceased was a mibile sized roun, and about thirty years of are. Refere the fatal drop he spoke severa minutes. He said that when he committed the deed, he was unconscious of what he did that at heart he did not feel guilty of murder; that he had nothing against the bey, and weald not in his soher moments have hus a hair on his head. He dated his downward carser from his indulgence in drinking layer, by which he was le into bad company and gambling. By his untimely an disgraceful end he exhorted all precess to take warning and shun the poismous cup. He exposessed a desire they that he might show that he was reformed may but feel that his sinewer foreign, and was ready; meet his 60d. The poor fellow meet his late calmiy, are died with sourcely a struggle.

The following bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Military Affairs, and ready to be reported to the
House at the first opportunity. It was drawn up by
Hon. Mr. Paulkner, of Virginia.—

AN ACT FOR THE INCREASE AND UNITE OF CASTALTION OF VIR

ARY AND NOT OTHER TELEPOORS.

SEXTY DEATHS ON BOARD AN ENGINEERY OF the Military of them died. The remainder
of the passengers and every sizes the distance of the Sec. 1 And he it consists by the scale and He and disease has carried of these hard enjoyed good brail agreements of the presentations of the Carried States of America in

Loss of Stramers on the Lakes,

The details of the loss of the ill-deted prospilly Westherclain, reached sheen in the Western paper yesterday afternoon, but as all accounts in therety published appears to be fire room on many points, we give the statement of the second many, kirksmuel Adams, as made by sim to the proprietors of the lost wessel. The names of the lost as published by telegraph, are on esta far as they go, and we have been unable to obtain any material additional to the state of the lost wessel. The names of the lost as published by telegraph, are on esta far as they go, and we have been unable to obtain any material additional to the state of the lost was all the state of the

a portion was in the Commercial Insurance Company's, Milwankie. Samuel Adams, Second mate propeller Westmorelan The Coal Trade of 1854.

(From the Pottsville Mining Register.)
The fiscal year of the Pottsville, Reading and Phiphia Railway closed on the 30th of November, an causis leading from the various mineral regions he closed about the same time, we proceed to give the a gate result of the year's shipments, as compared 1853, as follows:—

1000	12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	D. D. C.	Acquer.	/ Ayres	timent be
10	****	By Railway.	By Canal.	Region.	eign coe
10	1820	***		365	
oct	1821			1,073	22,1
10	1872		1.480	2,441	34,5
	1825		1.128	5,923	30,4
n,	1824		1.667	954	7,2
đ,	1825	-	6,500	28,369	25,6
le.	1826		16,767	31,280	35, +
103	1827		31,360	32,074	
14	1828		47.284		40,2
100	1829			30,232	32,3
ts i	1830		79,973	25,110	45,3
er			89,084	41,750	58,1
333	1831		81,854	40,966	36,5
900	1832		209,271	75,000	72,9
8	1800		251,971	123,000	92,41
	1894	EX.4	220,000	105,244	71,6
	1835		329,508	131,250	49,9
	1836		484,045	145,592	108,43
Y.	1838		528,152	225,007	153,46
10.3	1838	200 m	483,875	214,211	129.06
10	1889		442,028	225042	151,0
a.	1840		459,291	220,601	102,86
150	1841	950	584 /002	133,807	155,30
tt., ]	1842	49,902	491,602	271,913	
to I	1949	200 254	347,058	31110	141,54
M-	1843		339,757	10 1013	41,20
11	1844	820,237		200 200	87,07
4.	1845		281,577	400,098	80.71
100	1800	1,283,142		1027518	140,85
	1847	3,800,681	222,693	664,563	149,500
	1948	1,215,233	436 102	USD, 197	- 196,10
100	1940	77116,018	450-503	274.6033	198,21
M.	1810	1,535,977	298.050	Char. Diff	180 10
100	1851	1,850,279	579.10%	Pi-0.254	214,77
250	11852	D. T. W. M. C. M. C.	900 ABF-1	Links St.	180,01
Lo	Belleville colo	1.482.248	3/8 843 3	AND SAG	933.50

Resentation of Government Street of the